

### **REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

With regard to claims 1-18, they have not been further amended. Applicants believe that current claims 1-18 are allowable over the cited references as more fully described below. Independent claim 19 has been amended as set forth above. Dependent claim 20 has been amended as set forth above to correspond to the changes made in independent claim 19. With regard to claim 4, in the last response, claim 4 included the identifier "original". This was a typographical error as indicated above. Claim 4 now includes the identifier "previously presented."

#### **I. Examiner Interview**

Applicants requested an interview on June 2. The interview request was not accepted. An interview was not conducted.

#### **II. Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)**

Claims 1-5, 7-12, and 14-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over "XML Namespaces by Example, 1999" published to Bray (hereinafter "Bray") in view of "What's in a namespace," techrepublic.com, CNET networks, Inc., published on 5/29/2002 to Lurie et al. (hereinafter "Lurie"). Claims 6 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bray in view of Lurie and further in view of U.S. Publication No. 2004/0103199 published to Chao et al. (hereinafter "Chao"). Applicants respectfully disagree with the rejections. Independent claim 1 includes the following combination of features that is not taught or otherwise suggested by the cited references:

analyzing a tag in the ML document;

referencing a definition file location attribute in the ML document, wherein the definition file location attribute is identified by the tag;

retrieving a definition file from a location identified by the definition file location attribute, wherein the definition file includes a list of common language runtime namespaces, wherein each common language runtime namespace includes a list of common language classes associated with the

common language runtime namespace;

referencing a common language runtime namespace related to the tag within the definition file to determine the common language runtime class associated with the tag; and

locating the common language runtime class in an assembly such that the tag is mapped to the common language runtime class.

Contrary to the assertions in the Office Action, the references do not teach or otherwise suggest the above combination of features. On page 1, Bray teaches an example of XML, in part, as follows:

```
<h: html      xmlns: xdc="http: //www.xml.com/books"
              xmlns: h=http://www.w3.org/HTML/1998/html4
```

Bray continues by teaching as follows:

In this example, the elements prefixed with xdc are associated with a namespace whose name is http: //www.xml.com/books, while those prefixed with h are associated with a namespace whose name is http://www.w3.org/HTML/1998/html4. (Bray, at page 1)

Bray further teaches as follows:

The only purpose of the namespaces is to give programmers a helping hand, enabling them to process the tags and attributes they care about and ignore those that don't matter to them.... The only reason namespaces exist, once again, is to give elements and attributes programmer-friendly names that will be unique across the whole Internet. (Bray, at page 3)

Here, Bray is teaching that http: //www.xml.com/books and http://www.w3.org/HTML/1998/html4 are the names of the namespace. Prefixes are used to associate with the namespaces above. Bray continues by teaching that the only purpose for the namespace is to provide programmer-friendly names. The current specification, however, teaches using a prefix to identify a definition file location attribute in the ML document. The definition file is then obtained to map the tag in the ML document to a common language runtime class. Claim 1 recites "retrieving a definition file from a location identified by the definition file location attribute, wherein the definition file includes a list of common language runtime namespaces, wherein each common language runtime namespace includes a list of

common language classes associated with the common language runtime namespace,”  
“referencing a common language runtime namespace related to the tag within the definition file to determine the common language runtime class associated with the tag,” in combination with  
“locating the common language runtime class in an assembly such that the tag is mapped to the common language runtime class.” Again, Bray is teaching that the <http://www.xml.com/books> and <http://www.w3.org/HTML/1998/html4> are the names of the namespace. Claim 1 makes clear that a definition file is referenced in the ML and obtained. The definition file is then used to map the tag to a common language runtime class. Bray does not mention associating a definition file with the ML document, obtaining a definition file, or mapping the tag to a class based on the definition file. The reference in Bray is the namespace itself, not a definition file.

With regard to Lurie, Lurie does not remedy the lack of teaching in Bray. FIGURE A in Lurie shows how classes are divided up in the namespaces that compose the .NET CLR. (Lurie, page 5). Lurie fails to teach “retrieving a definition file from a location identified by the definition file location attribute, wherein the definition file includes a list of common language runtime namespaces, wherein each common language runtime namespace includes a list of common language classes associated with the common language runtime namespace,”  
“referencing a common language runtime namespace related to the tag within the definition file to determine the common language runtime class associated with the tag,” in combination with  
“locating the common language runtime class in an assembly such that the tag is mapped to the common language runtime class.” Again, Lurie does not teach or suggest that a definition file is referenced in the ML and obtained. The definition file is then used to map the tag to a common language runtime class. Lurie does not mention associating a definition file with the ML document, obtaining a definition file, or mapping the tag to a class based on the definition file. Accordingly, applicants assert that claim 1 is allowable over the cited references.

Independent claim 12 includes the following combination of features that is not taught or otherwise suggested by the cited references:

evaluating a tag in the ML document, wherein evaluating the tag comprises  
reading a prefix associated with an ML namespace when the prefix is present;

detecting a definition file location attribute associated with the tag in the ML document;

fetching a definition file from a location specified by the definition file location attribute, wherein the definition file includes a list of common language runtime namespaces, wherein each common language runtime namespace includes a list of common language classes associated with the common language runtime namespace;

resolving the common language runtime namespace related to the tag within the definition file to establish the common language runtime class associated with the tag; and

finding an assembly that includes the common language runtime class such that the tag is mapped to the common language runtime class, wherein the assembly comprises common language runtime classes of functions associated with the common language runtime namespace.

Contrary to the assertions in the Office Action, the references do not teach or otherwise suggest the above combination of features. On page 1, Bray teaches an example of XML in part, as follows:

```
<h: html      xmlns: xdc="http: //www.xml.com/books"
               xmlns: h=http://www.w3.org/HTML/1998/html4
```

Bray continues by teaching as follows:

In this example, the elements prefixed with xdc are associated with a namespace whose name is [http: //www.xml.com/books](http://www.xml.com/books), while those prefixed with h are associated with a namespace whose name is <http://www.w3.org/HTML/1998/html4>. (Bray, at page 1)

Bray further teaches as follows:

The only purpose of the namespaces is to give programmers a helping hand, enabling them to process the tags and attributes they care about and ignore those that don't matter to them.... The only reason namespaces exist, once again, is to give elements and attributes programmer-friendly names that will be unique across the whole Internet. (Bray, at page 3)

Here, Bray is teaching that [http: //www.xml.com/books](http://www.xml.com/books) and <http://www.w3.org/HTML/1998/html4> are the names of the namespace. Prefixes are used to

associate with the namespaces above. Bray continues by teaching that the only purpose for the namespace is to provide programmer-friendly names. The current specification, however, teaches using a prefix to identify a definition file location attribute in the ML document. The definition file is then obtained to map the tag in the ML document to a common language runtime class. Claim 12 recites "fetching a definition file from a location specified by the definition file location attribute, wherein the definition file includes a list of common language runtime namespaces, wherein each common language runtime namespace includes a list of common language classes associated with the common language runtime namespace," "resolving the common language runtime namespace related to the tag within the definition file to establish the common language runtime class associated with the tag," in combination with "finding an assembly that includes the common language runtime class such that the tag is mapped to the common language runtime class, wherein the assembly comprises common language runtime classes of functions associated with the common language runtime namespace." Again, Bray is teaching that the <http://www.xml.com/books> and <http://www.w3.org/HTML/1998/html4> are the names of the namespace. Claim 12 makes clear that a definition file is referenced in the ML and obtained. The definition file is then used to map the tag to a common language runtime class. Bray does not mention associating a definition file with the ML document, obtaining a definition file, or mapping the tag to a class based on the definition file. The reference in Bray is the namespace itself not a definition file.

With regard to Lurie, Lurie does not remedy the lack of teaching in Bray. FIGURE A in Lurie shows how classes are divided up in the namespaces that compose the .NET CLR. (Lurie, page 5). Lurie fails to teach "fetching a definition file from a location specified by the definition file location attribute, wherein the definition file includes a list of common language runtime namespaces, wherein each common language runtime namespace includes a list of common language classes associated with the common language runtime namespace," "resolving the common language runtime namespace related to the tag within the definition file to establish the common language runtime class associated with the tag," in combination with "finding an assembly that includes the common language runtime class such that the tag is mapped to the common language runtime class, wherein the assembly comprises common language runtime

classes of functions associated with the common language runtime namespace.” Again, Lurie does not teach or suggest that a definition file is referenced in the ML and obtained. The definition file is then used to map the tag to a common language runtime class. Lurie does not mention associating a definition file with the ML document, obtaining a definition file, or mapping the tag to a class based on the definition file. Accordingly, applicants assert that claim 12 is allowable over the cited references.

Independent claim 19 has been amended to clarify the following combination of features that is not taught or otherwise suggested by the cited references:

a processor; and

a memory having computer-executable instructions, the computer-executable instructions being configured for:

analyzing a tag in the ML document;

referencing a definition file location attribute in the ML document,  
wherein the definition file location attribute is related to the tag;

retrieving a definition file from a location specified by the definition file location attribute, wherein the definition file includes:

a schema that limits the scope of attributes in the definition file,

a list of assemblies that reference the definition file,

a list of common language runtime namespaces associated with the list of assemblies that reference the definition file, wherein each common language runtime namespace includes a list of common language classes associated with the common language runtime namespace, and

an installation tag that includes a uniform resource identifier for installing assemblies of the list of assemblies;

referencing a common language runtime namespace related to the tag within the definition file to determine the common language runtime class associated with the tag; and

*locating the common language runtime class in an assembly of  
the list of assemblies such that the tag is mapped to the common  
language runtime class.*

Contrary to the assertions in the Office Action, the references do not teach or otherwise suggest the above combination of features. With regard to Bray and Lurie, applicants rely on the arguments set forth above. Furthermore, independent claim 19 has been amended to clarify that the definition file includes "a schema that limits the scope of attributes in the definition file." Independent claim 19 has been further amended to clarify that the definition file includes "a list of assemblies that reference the definition file." Also, independent claim 19 has been amended to recite that the definition file includes "a list of common language runtime namespaces associated with the list of assemblies that reference the definition file, wherein each common language runtime namespace includes a list of common language classes associated with the common language runtime namespace." Furthermore, claim 19 has been amended to clarify that the definition file includes "an installation tag that includes a uniform resource identifier for installing assemblies of the list of assemblies." Applicants assert that the clarifications associated with independent claim 19 are not taught or otherwise suggested by the cited references. Accordingly, applicants believe that independent claim 19 is allowable over the cited references.

With regard to the dependent claims, they include features that are not taught or suggested by the cited references. Furthermore, the dependent claims ultimately depend from the independent claims, respectively. As such, they should be found allowable for at least those same reasons.

**III. Request for Reconsideration**

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all pending claims are believed to be allowable and the application is in condition for allowance. Therefore, a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner have any further issues regarding this application, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned attorney for the applicant at the telephone number provided below.

U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/715,709  
Amendment dated June 27, 2008  
Reply to Office Action of April 30, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

MERCHANT & GOULD P.C.



RYAN T. GRACE

Registration No. 52,956

Direct Dial: 402.344.3000

MERCHANT & GOULD P.C.

P. O. Box 2903

Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402-0903

206.342.6200

**27488**

PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE